

**SOLDIERS FAILED
TO UPHOLD LAW****Georgia Militia Did Not Protect
Prisoners.****A NEWSPAPER MAN TAKES
GIVES INTERESTING TESTIMONY
AT INQUIRY COURT.**

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 27.—The militia court of inquiry appointed by the governor to investigate the conduct of the militia troops in connection with the recent burning of two negro prisoners at Statesboro, held its first session today. The feature of the hearing was the testimony of G. M. Grier, a newspaper man who went to Statesboro and reported the tragedy. He said in substance that the mob dragged the prisoners from the road to the stake within thirty yards of the militia camp.

Fifty men of the militia were drawn up in line. There was no movement by any officer or soldier, so far as he saw, when the crowd passed to rescue the prisoners. He did not know what officer was in command of the men at the time. The militia in charge of the prisoners numbered about 200. They were in shirt sleeves and only a few wore hats.

Private Miller of the militia recognized a bullet of the court house as one of the men who shot the prisoners. He said that he saw the bullet hit the prisoners when he said to the soldiers: "Stand aside, men, and let the mob take the prisoners; we cannot resist the mob any longer."

**PARTISAN LINES
TIGHTLY DRAWN**

(Continued from Page 1.)

preside. The governor will probably accept. He takes his defeat gracefully and is right in line with the party as before. An effort will be made to persuade the governor to take the stump for Cutler later on, and no doubt, the governor will do an overcoat and tell what he can about Mr. Cutler's noble qualities.

The list of speakers invited to address the populace at the forthcoming election is headed by Senator Kearns. Following in order come Senator Smoot, C. E. Allen, George Suteland, Congressman Howell, State Senator Spry, Secretary of State Hammond and "others."

This is a harmony proposition, beyond the shadow of a doubt. Senator Kearns is expected to receive a telegram requiring his presence at Park City, Butte, Cameron Junction, Mo., or some other distant point on that evening. Mr. Allen is known to have been a Wells supporter. He is one who readily responds to party calls, however, and it is barely possible he will not be called to Tintic Tuesday evening. The others will probably accept the invitation with pleasure and delight the assembled throng by a flow of velvety oratory.

It was asserted last night that the programme was arranged by some of those most interested in getting the factions together and that the club's duty was merely to attach its name to the affair. However, the Young Men's Republican club is in line with the ticket. President Parley P. Christensen gave voice as follows last night:

"The club is satisfied with the ticket and will go right to the polls. The club is satisfied with everything, and has no complaint to make, even though the party paper did say our ratification at Saltair was a frost. We have no more to say."

The club had a series of explanations of the late ratification. For one thing, Mr. Borah was called into a Republican conference at home, and his letter notifying the club of this fact did not arrive until yesterday morning. For another thing, the day was stormy. For another thing, noon parades were never much, although we had quite a bunch in line, after all, when you come to think of it, by gum. Then, you see, several of the speakers preferred not to speak. They were tired and one thing and another, etc.

Political Notes.

Joe Pitt is out for the Democratic nomination for assessor. He says his friends do not want him to run, but that he is determined to run anyhow. In this he claims to be different from the ordinary office hunter.

President H. H. Voss and Secretary J. R. Lewis of the "Loyal and Patriotic McKinley Republican Club" requested all colored Republicans to gather at 42 Franklin avenue next Wednesday evening at 8:30 to elect officers and to ratify the state and national tickets.

ANOTHER EDEN VICTIM.

Denver, Aug. 27.—Miss Mercedes Marohl, a graduate nurse, 13 years old, is now numbered among the probable victims of the Eden wreck of Aug. 7. She is a daughter of Mrs. Caroline Marohl of Patoka, Ill., who has asked the Denver police department to aid in locating the missing young woman. Miss Marohl left the home of a friend, Mrs. J. M. Durbin, in this city at 4 p. m. Aug. 7 to take a train and has not since been heard from by her friends. The train that was wrecked left Denver at 5 p. m.

**50,000
Boxes Free!**

**RHEUMATISM
CURED BY A
NEW REMEDY**

For rheumatism, that horrible plague, I discovered a harmless remedy, and in order that every suffering reader may learn about it, I will gladly mail hands in general a box free. This wonderful remedy, which I discovered, has cured many cases of thirty and forty years' standing, among them persons of upwards of 80 years of age. No matter what your form of rheumatism is, this remedy will surely cure you. Do not mind if other remedies have failed to cure you, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable. Mind no one, but write at once, and return mail you will receive the box, also the most elaborately illustrated book ever gotten up on the subject of rheumatism, absolutely free. It will tell you all about your case. You get this remedy and wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once.

**JOHN A. SMITH,
255 Gloria Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.**

**FIERCE FIGHTS
ALONG THE FRONT**

(Continued from Page 1.)

occupy Etzshan fort. The Japanese felted constantly in attempting to do so and in the meanwhile, by tremendous labor, raised the summit of a small hill behind it to the level of Etzshan hill by means of sandbags, and there they mounted guns which have resulted materially in the reduction of the fort to the level of the plain. The fort is the northernmost of the eastern defenses, and with other positions reduced or occupied, renders the Japanese position in the vicinity of the railroad threatening to the Russian hopes. It is obvious that the Japanese expect to enter Port Arthur from the north.

Confirmation has been obtained in the announcement made in these dispatches.

**CELEBRATED TOO SOON.
Japs Cannot Understand Why Port
Arthur Holds.**

Tokio, Aug. 27.—(S. P. M.)—No tidings of a definite character from Port Arthur or Liao Yang have reached the public today.

It is understood that a lull followed the desperate fighting of the earlier half of the week at Port Arthur. The lull was for the purpose of allowing the tired men to rest, allowing certain changes in the plan of attack and for the necessary preparations for pressing the attack home again. The Japanese guns continue to shell the defenses of the fortress, but the majority of the forces are not engaged. Port Arthur is proving a redoubtable fortress, and the general public of Japan expected. The public which has confidently awaited the fall of the fortress daily for the past month is disappointed at the delay. Much regret is expressed at the heavy losses, but the nation is unwavering in its grim determination to hammer and harass Port Arthur until it falls and it is prepared to pay the cost, however heavy it may be.

**RUSSIAN POSITION STRONG
IN NORTHERN MANCHURIA**

Mukden (undated).—The Associated Press correspondent here made the rounds of the Russian positions in front of Liao Yang. Just before the Japanese began their advance, the Russians, the correspondent says, had a semicircle of splendid positions from Anshanshan to Mukden. Fresh troops and guns are arriving constantly, and the Russian force is stronger than it has been at any previous time since the commencement of the war. The arrival of fresh European troops has increased the enthusiasm of the men who are tired of retreating. The road and the railway between Liao Yang and Mukden are crowded with transports of all sorts.

It is said that Chinese regular troops assisted the bandits in the fight which occurred north of Mukden Aug. 25.

It is rumored that Marquis Oyama, commander in chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, arrived at Hsiencheng Aug. 22.

BATTLE AT TUNSHU.

Victory Alternates Between Russians and Japanese.

Liao Yang, Aug. 27.—The action of Aug. 26 at Tunshu, four miles south-west of Liao Yang, continued a half day with varying success. The Japanese occupied the Russian position, but were subsequently forced to retire. The Japanese batteries opened the fight down with a furious fire of shells, which destroyed Tunshu, believing a large force of Russian reserves. The Japanese column advanced under severe bombardment, but was checked by the Russian forces, who were concealed in the fields of Chinese corn. The Russians behaved splendidly, standing off the Japanese attack for three hours, but then were forced to retire in the face of strong Japanese reinforcements and the big shells thrown by the latter's howitzers.

The Russian batteries then opened fire with their 12-inch guns, supporting the Cossacks, swept forward and recaptured the position, silencing the Japanese guns. The Russian losses were two officers and eighty men wounded.

RUSSIA WOULDN'T LISTEN.

Will Hold On Until Victory is Finally Won.

London, Aug. 27.—The Associated Press learns in connection with the revival of the rumors of mediation that Emperor Nicholas only recently announced in the most positive terms that he would not permit peace negotiations, even should Port Arthur fall and General Kuropatkin be driven back to Harbin. This fact, well understood in official circles, has prevented the British government from taking any steps in the direction of mediation. It is known here that Germany understands this attitude of the emperor as well as Great Britain and other powers. Therefore the report from Paris that Emperor William is prepared to suggest peace is dismissed as groundless, for the present at least. If General Kuropatkin, however, should win a decisive victory at Liao Yang, which in a measure would restore Russian prestige, it is believed here that the restoration of peace would undoubtedly be materially favored. Beyond the acknowledgment of the receipt of orders to search for the Russian volunteer fleet steamers Smolensk and St. Petersburg, the admiralty denies the statement published here that Admiral Durnford has been ordered to shadow the Smolensk and St. Petersburg and see that they do not violate the instructions of the government. It is pointed out that such an act would show suspicion of the good faith of Russia, which Great Britain does not care to do. After the delivery of the orders the British cruisers which are searching for the volunteer fleet steamers will return to port and cable to London the fact that they have executed their commission.

WILL SEND SECOND ARMY.

Russia Preparing For More Extensive Warfare.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg says the Russian government is determined to assemble a second great army in Manchuria, consisting of three or four corps under the command of General Baron Kaulbars or General Scharnov. Its headquarters will be at Mukden. The object of this step is to meet the situation that will arise should Port Arthur fall, thus releasing the besieging army for operations northwards. The Tagblatt's correspondent names the various commands out of which the new army will be formed and says he believes that more rapid transportation of troops will be possible owing to the approaching completion of the railroad around Lake Balkal.

EXPECT THE BIG BATTLE.

Japanese Think the Critical Moment at Hand.

Tokio, Aug. 27, 8 p. m.—The belief is growing here that a great and decisive battle will be fought at Liao Yang. General Kuropatkin, who had an opportunity to abandon Liao Yang and

to remove the bulk of his stores and the majority of his army from this place, evidently has chosen to remain and give battle. He has concentrated his forces and entrenched carefully. The country is drying up steadily after the torrential rains and it is possible to resume operations. The Japanese may be counted upon to act vigorously and aggressively wherever the conditions permit. Confidence is held here that the Japanese commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Oyama, with his splendid united armies, will out-general General Kuropatkin and force him to give battle on at least two of his fronts and eventually succeed in defeating him decisively.

RUSSIA MUST DISARM.

Japan Demands Her Rights From the Powers.

Washington, Aug. 27.—To a correspondent of the Associated Press Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, said tonight:

"While Japan sincerely hopes that the reported intention of Russia to disarm the Askold and Grozovoi at Shanghai promptly be executed, my government has felt that it was advisable to inform the powers what must necessarily be its attitude in the event that the disarmament of the Russian ships is not carried out. The conditions at Shanghai are peculiar because of the international interests there, and my government is desirous of giving these interests every consideration."

"Will it be necessary to send an Japanese squadron into Shanghai and take away the Russian ships, as was done with the Ryshchikoff at Chefoo?" the minister was asked.

"My government has not indicated in its note to the powers," the minister replied, "just what steps will be necessary if the Russian ships are not immediately disarmed. But it should be remembered that the Ryshchikoff was not completely disarmed when seized by the Japanese, and under the circumstances her presence was certainly disadvantageous to Japan for a military reason."

Japan Wants Her Rights.

When the minister called at the state department he spent some time in conference with Acting Secretary Adee, but further than to receive the communication Mr. Adee was careful not to disclose the attitude of his government, although the minister was assured that the continuation of Chinese neutrality was earnestly hoped for by the United States. The minister told Mr. Adee that Japan had been informed by China that the Russian ships would be disarmed, but as far as the legation here knew no official date for this action had been named.

It is understood a note similar to that presented by Mr. Takahira today was also delivered at the various foreign consulates by Japanese diplomatic representatives.

China Must Be Fair.

The statement is definitely made here that Japan is sincerely desirous that China's neutrality shall be maintained. The Japanese government, however, feels that if China fails to insist upon the immediate disarmament of the Russian ships at Shanghai her neutrality will have been violated and in a manner so dangerous to Japan's own military interests that Japan will be forced to take such measures as will effectively remove from the stage of activity the Russian ships which have sought refuge in Shanghai.

In a statement given to the press, the minister expressed the opinion that the Russian ships will soon be disarmed, and at both the state and navy departments' advice have been received that the incident closed.

It was suggested tonight that the effect of the Japanese note probably could be to strengthen the determination of the Chinese government to maintain the neutrality of the Peking garrison, not only at Shanghai but at other points where an attempt may be made to violate it.

CZAR LOOSENS UP.

One Hundred Scholarships Founded by Nicholas.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—An imperial decree has been published directing that, in commemoration of the emperor's birth, a sum of money shall be assigned from the imperial privy purse to be distributed in the form of scholarships. These are to be divided equally between naval and military educational establishments. The scholarships are to be granted to the sons of officers and empress and awarded to children of deserving soldiers and sailors killed or wounded in the war.

The decree directs that the administration of the imperial estates shall devote the annual interest accruing from the sum of 1,000,000 for the support of the children of the imperial family, of families of soldiers and sailors—the money to be used preferably for the education of their children.

Russian Casualties.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—Russian casualties are placed at over a thousand in the report of the Russian warships relative to the fighting around Liao Yang yesterday. The Japanese also sustained serious losses, while twenty-four of their guns are reported to have been put out of action.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Russian troops were in all parts of the theatre of operations, the heaviest fighting being east and southeast of Liao Yang, in the vicinity of the Lan river and at Lian Dian Shan.

Legation Has No Information.

London, Aug. 27.—The Japanese legation up to 2 o'clock today had no information in regard to the Russian capture of Etzshan fort by the Japanese announced several days ago, and could not furnish any details of their operations, and possibly enable the besiegers to get within the cordon of outer forts and attack the last line of resistance along the outskirts of the town.

Message to the Army.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—On Aug. 24 the emperor telegraphed to General Kuropatkin as follows:

"During the chastening of the careless, the tariff and myself request the army and navy to be united, to stand sponsors for his imperial highness. May God preserve during the course of the war the moral bond between him and all ranks of the army and navy, from the commanders to the soldiers and seamen, who are dear to me and to Russia, and who have proved their love for the fatherland and the sovereign by their self-sacrifice and exploits while suffering privations and encountering extreme dangers."

Attack Begun.

Liao Yang, Aug. 27.—General Kuropatkin has joined forces with General Oku in an attempt to cut the Russian line between Anshanshan and Liao Yang. The battle of Aug. 25 raged along the eastern front. A strong Japanese force attacked the Russian position at Liao Yang, and at Sandiat and Tzong, twelve miles northeast of Lian Dian Shan. Nine batteries of siege guns, etc., were sent.

Hospital Trains Loaded.

Paris, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Temps from Liao Yang, dated 5:30 p. m. today, says the Japanese are throughout the day east and south of town. The Japanese directed a strong attack on the Russian position at Liao Yang, the firing lasting from daylight until 1 p. m. Hospital trains are being sent toward the front.

Japanese Join Forces.

Liao Yang, Aug. 27.—General Kuropatkin has joined forces with General Oku in an attempt to cut the Russian line between Anshanshan and Liao Yang.

**THE DOCTOR
ORDERS**

Something for the baby in the form of a prescription for any of the many ills that babies are liable to contract in the summer time, be sure that the ingredients are pure, that the prescription is carefully compounded.

Our pharmacists are high-class, registered and reliable, and it is a fixed rule with us that nothing is to be substituted, for we have nothing "just as good" as what is ordered.

**SCHRAMM'S
Where the Cars
Stop**

**BAD
EYE GLASSES
ARE NOT
THE KIND
MADE BY US.
ARE YOUR EYES WEAK?
We can test them!
We can fit them!
And they STAY FIT!
Will Others Do as Much?
RUSHMER,
Tel. 124-K, 13 West First South St.**

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**TWO JAPANESE SPIES
Last Hours of a Colonel and a Captain
Who Tried to Blow Up a Bridge.**

THIS is the story of the last two hours of two Japanese spies who were caught by Russian Cossacks just as they were about to shatter with dynamite a bridge on the line of the Manchurian railway, writes M. Pravdine to the Nouvelle Vaudoise, of Lausanne, Switzerland. They had made their way to the bridge through the Cossack lines and were about to shatter it to pieces, in view of a company of the czar's men, but at the last moment they were not quick enough.

When the accused were led into the little room of the Chinese "faua," which had been turned into a court martial hall by the military authorities of Harbin, the judges and spectators, consisting almost entirely of officers, could not contain their feelings of admiration and respect for the men.

The formalities of the court martial were of the simplest order, and the hearing of the trial offered little of interest, seeing that the accused were guilty and not without a certain patriotic pride, accepted the responsibility of the crime without any of the usual excuses. Their names and rank without the slightest tremor.

Thomoko Jokko, 41 years old, colonel of the staff, passed out first from the military academy at Yeddo, said the elder of the prisoners, a short, thick-set man of strong and energetic countenance.

Telsko Jokki, 31 years old, captain of the staff, said the other, taller and slenderer in build than the colonel, a thin and deeply bronzed face. As he gave his name he turned a disdainful look to those in court, and then he added: "Buddhist."

"And you, colonel?" asked the president of the tribunal. "Are you of the same religion as you co-accused?"

"No, sir, I am a Christian."

Seeing the look of astonishment produced by this declaration, he added, quickly:

"I am all the same a true Japanese, born of Japanese parents. But in my youth I was won over by the words of Christ, and was converted from Buddhism."

Colonel Jokko spoke in English, and it was an Englishman employed in the Russo-Chinese bank who translated his testimony. A Chinese acted as interpreter to Captain Jokki.

The explosive substances found on their persons were now shown to the prisoners, but they did not seek to exculpate themselves, nor did they deny in any particular the declarations of the Cossacks who had arrested them.

The interpreter next translated to the officers the military order which demanded the death of the two men when this was read to them. Not a single muscle did they move. Impassive as statues they betrayed no emotion and sign the painful workings of their brains. Their advocate pleaded for a remission of the death sentence to one of the two prisoners, in consideration of the full avowal they had made. This speech for the defense made no impression on the two prisoners, and not a word did they utter.

Knowing that the law admitted of a reduction of the sentence to a term of imprisonment, the advocate then pleaded for a lighter sentence than that of capital punishment, but after a deliberation of half an hour the tribunal sentenced the two officers to the maximum punishment—namely, hanging.

Jokko and Jokki were then taken to the gallows, and the sentence was carried out with as much ceremony as if it had fallen upon strangers to them. Indeed, the execution was so quiet and unceremonious that it would have been a surprise.

Only confirmation by General Kuropatkin was awaited.

As was present when the commandant read out General Kuropatkin's order charging the two men with the crime of treason, Jokko's reply to the order was: "It is well," was Jokko's reply. "I am ready."

His comrade said nothing, his most disdainful look expressing indifference as to the deaths that awaited them.

Jokko's last words were to his family and embraced Jokki. The latter now opened his lips.

"If I die more tranquil than you, colonel," "How so?" asked the other.

"I have done my duty to my country, your colonel, and if this makes you the thanks of your country."

"What do you mean, captain?"

"I have often thought, colonel, of what you have told me of Christianity. You boast of its superiority to my creed. Well, I find that you are not in the least a Christian. You are a man of the world, your Christ's teachings, I, on the contrary, have nothing to reproach myself with."

"You are perhaps right, captain. But now I have a favor to ask of you. Will you authorize me to perform the last rites of my Christian faith which has been allowed me in my life. You know that I have still a bundle of money in my pocket. I want to hand over the money to the Russian Red Cross for the wounded. Do you agree to this?"

Jokko stood reflecting a moment. Then he said:

"I have always felt a great affection for you, colonel, and if this makes you happy, give the money to our enemies."

When the commandant returned to the prisoners, Jokko handed him a sheet of white banknotes, with red inscriptions, saying:

"There are about a thousand rubles here. We beg you to give the money to your Red Cross."

"But had I not better send it to your families?"

"Oh, no! no!" the condemned man cried with one voice. "The mikado will not forget our wives and children. Do not refuse us this satisfaction," added Jokko, "I will give the money among your wounded."

The commandant insisted that the officers should send home the money, but they left. For one moment Jokki appeared to waver. He glanced at his comrades in misfortune. The lips only reiterated his wish to make amends in this way for the wrongs committed in his life. The captain bent his head, acquiescing at last.

Our commandant yielded. He then asked the two Japanese whether they wished for anything.

The Russian reply was: "I should much like a bath, after that we will be at your disposal."

A bathroom is an unknown article in Harbin, and the commandant could only send for a couple of pails of water.

The Russian colonel earnestly begged to be allowed to see a clergyman before going to his death.

As there was no Lutheran chaplain of the spot, the Russian priest of the regiment was sent to him. Jokko begged him to read the service on the spot. This was read in Russian, Jokko following with him in his own language. He came to the words, "For if you love only those who love you, what reward will you have?" And he said, "I love only my brothers, wherein lies the virtue?" Jokko closed the book, joined his hands, and bowed his head a moment, his lips moving.

"Jokki," he said, "you are right. You are more peaceful than I. For I have never felt so strongly now as I do that my life has been in discord with Christ's teachings."

The carriage which was to take the two men to their death was now waiting. Outside swarmed the crowd that hideous crowd, always alight at such times, merchants out of work, seeds of adventure who had flocked out to the far east on the lookout for an odd job.

The two Japanese went to their doom as impassive as ever. Only the colonel could see, was a prey to painful thoughts. Both Jokko and Jokki were asked not to be tied to the posts.

The commandant took a couple of handkerchiefs from his pocket and handed them to the prisoners. Jokko himself bound his eyes, but Jokki refused to watch the operations.

Twelve soldiers were posted in front of the colonel, another twelve in front of the captain.

"If you have any pity on these unfortunate men," said the commandant to his soldiers, "aim at their hearts. Death will be instantaneous."

Jokko fell to the left, Jokki, without having twitched his eyelids, fell forward. Both were felled by bullets. Our good soldiers had taken pity on them.

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